THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1877

Dr. Brown's prediction in the last can vass, that if the Democrats carried the State, the Republicans would leave the State like rats funning from a burning barn, is now being fulfilled. Chamberlain. Patterson, Whittemore, Hoge, Montgomery, Lowe, and numerous lesser lights, have bid farewell to our clime and returned to their old haunts, where they no doubt astonish the natives by their immensely changed financial condition.

It is stated in the press dispatches that the President will appoint Cowgill, a member of the late Florida returning board, Marshal of Dakota. The citizens of that Territory protest that they do not desire such accomplished officials, but we presume the President feels called upon to repay the favors extended to him by this skilfull accountant. It is a fair illustration of his Excellency's Southern policy which may be defined as the policy of giving a carpet-bagger an office wherever it is possible in the South, and of protecting Republicans from criminal prosecution as far as possible.

The elections in France will come off on the 16th and 30th of September next, at which time a new Chamber of Deputies will be elected, and the administration of McMahon passed upon by the people. If the vote be favorable and a Chamber of Deputies friendly to the administration be elected, the De Broglie ministry will remain, but if the Republicans prevail the ministry will be reorganized, and the cause of republican government upheld. The contest will be close and fierce throughout France, as the magnitude of the crisis is fully realized. It is a fight by the ballot for selfgovernment against a centralization, the direct object of which is the destruction of the Republic and the establishment of a monarchy in its stead.

John J. Patterson, the canet-bag United States Senator from South Carolina, is summering in Pennsylvania, where he will probably reside in future, as he has recently discovered that the climate of of this State is too hot entirely for a gentleman of his raising. He does not, however, object to making public the views of a Senator from South Carolina, on im-Chamberlain's attack on the President. Republican party is dead, and for once secure particular measures that Republicans may be divided upon, thereby giving the Democratic Senators the balance

The Indian uprising in Idaho and Oregon has been steadily increasing for the past two weeks, and now it has assumed such formidable proportions as to be regarded by the administration at Washington as equally serious as any which has occurred during late years. The country in which it is being carried on is mountainous and sparcely settled, and the Indians are waging the war of extermination for which their nature and acquaintance with the country peculiarly fits them Settlements deserted to avoid the ferocity of the red skins, and in some cases whole families have been slaughtered and their houses and flocks pillaged by the savages. On the 10th inst,, a party of thirty-one Chinamen, travelling down the Clear Water River, were surprised by Joseph, one of the Indian chiefs and his followers, who for a mere pastime and recreation slew all but one of them, and he barely escaped. Several battles on a small order have been fought around and near Mount Idaho between the Indians and the United States troops. in which the Indians have been driven from their positions, but the number of killed and wounded have been about equal on both sides. The government is showing a decided lack of determination in this war, and is very much to be censured for allowing the lives and property of American citizens to remain at the mercy of inhuman savages so long. The Cabinet, it is announced, has determined to take every proper means to end this such conflicts in the future. This is a wise determination, and should be at once and thoroughly carried into effect. These Indian wars are far too numerous, and our government is too weak and lenient in suppressing them.

Senator Conkling, of New York, it is said, will refuse to endorse President Haves' Southern Policy. This is not to be wondered at, for we could scarcely expect him to support an administration with Evarts as Secretary of State. Senator Conkling is one of the men in this country who has fallen just short of greatness. With magnificent abilities and honorable instincts, he lacks the thoroughness of principle in his nature which is necessary to make his other qualities show forth. Had he raised his roice against the outrage of the Electoral mmission's action over the vote of gians, he would have stood forth the

character of his age, and been bability the successful Presihis part ction of the Commission be as wanting lacked the moral gifted in intellectack the vices of to oppose the President and moral to the president and the pre and moral timidity helpe to for him losen upon our nation. cillation osen upop our nation. cillation lly infortunate in select 1so

him by friends and ceded by his enees. His glory has departed, and the egislature of New York will this fall have the pleasure of electing an eminent Democrat to grace the office which he as proven himself unworthy to hold any longer.

Our Charleston contemporaries, the News and Courier and the Journal of Commerce, have shown their influence over the management of the South Carolina Railroad by securing the adoption of the new schedule, and now the upcountry expects them to assist us in securing cheap and equitable freight rates. We are satisfied that if they will devote half the zeal to securing low freights which they have expended in accomplishing the changed schedule, we will soon be relieved of the tyrannical and and short sighted discrimination in charges to which we have been subjected. for several years past by the South Carolina Railroad Company. The new schedule between Charleston and the mountains is a step in the right direction for that city, but it will do it very little good unless freights are also reduced. Our nerchants believe that the business men of Charleston could control this matter if they cared to do so, and as long as a discrimination exists by which Greenville and Spartanburg have preference shown them over points nearer to Charleston, so long may our friends in that city look for a large portion of the trade of the interior to seek other markets. The freights ought to be reduced by the voluntary action of the railroad, and if it is too contracted in its policy to make the reduction the force of public opinion, and the pressure of busi ess interests ought to endeavor to cause a proper reduction; and if this fails then it is the duty of our Legislature to compel the uthorities of this road to cease a discrimination which is injurious to the interests of the road, to the city of Charleston and to the people of our State. We hope the press of the State will cry out against the unjust policy which oppresses us, and especially we invoke the aid of our Charleston contemporaries in the effort to secure justice and equality for all localities at the hands of a corpora-

LOUISIANA RETURNING BOARD.

The action of the New Orleans Grand Jury, which indicted the Returning Board of the Crescent State for forgery portant subjects, and hence, he submits and perjury in the counting and declarto an interview upon the subject of ing of the vote for State officers and Presidential electors last fall, has been He thinks Chamberlain was too hasty in the subject of comment throughout the his criticism of the President, for it is United States for the past two weeks, not yet certain what the President's and the independent press of both politicourse will be. Patterson thinks the cal parties agree that the matter should not be hushed up by anything short of a we agree with him. We also agree with full legal investigation, which will forhim in thinking that the President has ever settle the charges that have been not thrown overboard the Radical crew; made about the vote of this State as true and hence, Southern Democrats should or false. The Democratic party believes not stultify themselves by giving him that this vote was cast for its candidates, any support further than is necessary to while a large mass of Republicans are equally confident that the State went Republican by a fair majority. A verdict from a judicial tribunal is necessary to put this ugly question forever at rest, by either vindicating the integrity of the members of the Returning Board or by inflicting upon them the punishment their alleged acts deserve, thereby making a public example of them to check the perpetration of such crimes in the

It has been claimed by Judge Lawence, a member of the commission sent by Grant to New Orleans, that Governor Nicholls promised that there should be no prosecutions for political offences, and at this indictment is a violation of the greement. It is more than possible that Gov. Nicholls made this promise, but it clearly has not the significance which the Republicans wish to attach to it, uness it contained more than the promise mentioned, for neither perjury nor forgery are political offences—they are crimes against the common and statute laws of the land, and cannot be condoned nor compounded by anything short of the punishment prescribed for all criminals officials of a State have committed these heinous offences does not alter the state of the case one particle, unless it is to make it graver and more dangerous as a public example. The fact that Governor Nicholls opposes the indictment does not returning board Preside his Sout Turkey would be idle, as na few days a amount to anything. He has no more right to interfere than a private citizen until a conviction and sentence is rendered, and then he can only do so by some persons he will assuredly do if the members of this board are convicted. We cannot believe he has ever authorgranting a pardon, which it is alleged by outbreak and prevent the recurrence of We cannot believe he has ever authorized such a statement, for he must know that such a course on his part would right to ask that resident sur probably cause his impeachment, and right to ask that port whene has paid in Democration payele in detestation to all honest men. If Wells and Anderson are guilty, he has no right to say that the laws shall not be executed against them, for all law-abiding citizens of both parties would prefer to have such own free will ederal officials from crimes punished for the security of our order prohice management and

government in future. The trial of this interesting case will ome off this fall, and its result will be of the greatest importance to President do muck country will lighly ap-Haves. If a conviction is had he cannot afford longer to occupy the Presidency, for although the verdict of the infamous eight to seven commission may in law give him a title to the office capaole of being sustained before a court reckless enough to have made the deision, yet he could not for one instant maintain the confidence or respect of any considerable portion of either party. This trial will in many respects be the most remarkable one ever had in most remarkable one ever had in patter party a poutmern and it has come to our knowledge that tax America, and no doubt it will unearth ern line w fail entrely. There payers in some counties are perplexed about the loss of receipts.—Columbia the full details of the Louisiana business, reason to july 15, and the people

the trial. - Sellers of liquor in Oregon are required, under a new law, to be licens as his point of ath a license, and whoever sells to an a license, and whoever sells to an used person may by published every

FENCE QUESTION.

There is no conflict of interest be the owners of land and laborers on the fence question, which is now agitating the voters of this County. The question is one of pure political economy, for whatever benefits the land owner is advantageous to laborers, and whatever in- ted, with sincere thanks for the favor. jures the former, depreciates the value of and placed under the supervision of the the labor of the latter. The remuneration of labor depends upon its productiveness and upon capital and demand. Unproductive labor adds nothing to the capital of a country, and therefore tends to depreciate its price. Now apply these well known principles to the question of the fence law, and it will at once be seen that the interests of the land owner and column to be deroted to such informalaborer are identical; that whatever in- tion as the Grange may wish disseminacreases the productiveness of labor adds ted; and, as wil be seen, this column to the capital of the country, stimulates | will be under the direction of the Execuindustry, increases the demand for labor, tive Committee of Pomona Grange, and and, as a necessary sequence, enhances hence, it is to be hoped the interests of its value. Now let it be remembered the organization may be promoted in that all labor expended in erecting and this section, and its merits made known keeping up the fencing of the County is to those outside as will as within the unproductive, and therefore naturally Order. In conductingthe Intelligentends to diminish the wages of the CER it is our aim tomake it the reprelaborer. The land owner does not pay sentative of the progress of the country for labor which is non-productive, for and of the interests f the majority of that which brings him nothing, but for our people, and as the objects also anithat which adds to his capital, and just mate the Grange ognization, we are in proportion as labor adds to his capital glad to have it mal a medium of the is he able and willing to pay for it. If INTELLIGENCER for he transmission of all the non-productive labor of this matters of interest tots members. The County expended in keeping up the articles in this depament of our paper fences was exerted in adding to the increase of the productions, that increase would be very great, and constitute largely to the yearly increase of the capital of Grange matters, omay relate to the the County, which would be of as much general interests ofgriculture in this penefit to the laborer as to the capitalist.

The result of fencing up the stock would be to add largely to the area put in cultivation, and enable the cultivator able to read ther All matters of imof the soil to select the best lands for portance connect with the State. planting. The worn out spots now cultivated because enclosed, and which are not remunerative to labor, would be permitted to rest and the rich ores cultivated, thus amply repaying the laborer for his toil, and the labor now spent on fencing which produces nothing and for which the laborer gets nothing, would be exerted to increase the productiveness tion created by our State for the public of the country, and thereby add to the value and price of labor. The land owner pays for productive labor; he ought not and cannot afford to pay for that which is non-productive. The end of all industry is production, and all labor which does not produce something valuable is utterly worthless. If the laborer, therefore, would seek his own interest, he would seek to make his labor productive, and labor directed to the cultivation of the soil, upon which the very existence of the human family depends, is certainly much more valuable than that exerted in felling timber and de- to the Turkishces their old frontier stroying forests to erect fences.

HAVES AND THE SOUTH.

Some of the Democratic papers of the upon the ground that we are under obligations to him for past favors, and becertain men in the Republican party, Ianube, be yet thatforce has accomwhich entitles him to support. The efforts of these papers is cunningly devised. and bear upon their face the appearance would less the destruction of the Rusof great plausibility, but when investiga- sian arm The Turkshave laid waste ted it proves to be nothing more nor less the whotountry, and the supplies of than a coalition with one wing of the provisiond ammuniton for the whole Republican party for the purpose contin- Russiarmy have to e brought from uing it in power. This movement in the heir o country by a single railroad. United States is a repetition of what he The se bridge acros the Danube. taken place in South Carolina, and or upon the army is wholly dependrecent experience ought to be sufficial ent been broken syeral times by to convince every one that no coalish stornendering their position South of with a dishonest party ever provesdvantageous to honest men. On the n- The eriority of the lussian force in trary, a strong and vigorous camign against the tottering wreck of the coupt and revolutionary structure erect by the Republican party is almost /e to accomplish its final overthrow. What can be the intention of those thern Democrats who advocate a dion of the Northern and Southern pocrats as to this administration? 7 President has done nothing for ch the oath of office and the te action the Democratic House presentation forced him to do. There appoint by him have not been improve at guilty Republican alition ha no friends of this resident sill be

contracted the political orders. one reform leasure There is real ministratic of its participatigrganization. If carcontrol of ith this messure will ried out inte and punfy the civil service, se of the Presdent relapreciate there is nothing in it to we tonal change It is applicause North, East and West, and cable of the Nation should the rupon all questions touchstagrt of he President. We ingo bt he will do some good had so are Democrats can be the support his but we sincerethe full details of the Louisiana business reason to the full details of the Louisiana business reason to the people from the casting of the vote on the 7th ot submit it even r some of the Register.

Register.

Register. sent leadersteiner its complish-ent. Our pee have a firm fath in he successor and the overnamy of the successor and the overnamy of

e election i member of the

st oresentates in Newberry

as, ck, to f the sent of W.

Editor And It is my ple to inform you that your kind eaer off a column in your journal for the use of Pomona Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, has been accep-Executive Committee.

Very respectfully, J. W. NORRIS. Secretary P. G. P. H.

The above is the reply of the Pomon Grange of this County to an offer from the INTELLIGENCER, proposing to give a will hereafter comerom the Executive Committee, but maye either original or selected. They my refer strictly to section, and will, were confident, prove interesting, not on to members of the Grange, but to thearmers who may be County or subcinate Granges will hereafter appear imptly in the INTEL-LIGENCER.

It is now evidenat the success of the

Russians againste Turks in the present campaign hot met the general expectation. It vsupposed that if this conflict of armould be confined to those two cours, Russia would in a short time provictorious, and dictate her own terms peace to Turkey, restrained only the other powers of Europe. Suclowever, has not been the success of Russian armies. They have met w disaster in Armenia Batoum, Karsd Erzeroum remain intact in the halof the Turks, while the Russians haven forced to retreat, and the evacuation Irdahan and Bayazid must son takize This will restore line, with noth to fear during the present year, as thason is so far advanced that t will be ossible for the Russians to daw from ral Asia reinforcements South are advocating a support of the sufficient to ble thim to assume the President's so-called Southern policy, offersive. C interest is now directed o the conting armes South of the Russian have succeeded Daube. cause he is now making a stand against in throwing large fore South of the sished vettle. It is urrounded with reat diffies, and a decided defeat the lube hazardous, f not perilous. nurs, organization, ad civilization woseem to promise uccess, but the unainty of war betwen large hostile ars, as evinced in the battle of Bull p shows that victory a not always on

side of numbers and regular trained he latest news is tha ten thousand ssians have crossed the Balkan mounns through the Heion Pass, and occu-South is under any more oation to ed Ieni Sadargh. Fron Constantinoocracy, why should this sy't be sectiona and entered Russin territory in tional? There is no reg to justifithe direction of Tiflis. Any surmise as ern policy. He has do ly what i great battle may decide it and we do not comprehend the strategy of either of the contending armies.

Important Information for Taxpavers. The receipts issued by the special agents for the collection of the ten per cent, contribution on accountof taxes are made receivable for taxes he present year, and the act authorizin the same does not specify that they as only receivable from those persons wh paid the contribution. The receipts are made negotiable by this action of the Leislature. and any person having possission of them can tender the same in pament of taxes. Doubtless many of these receipts are lost or mislaid by the confibutors, who did not so much regard their value as they were anxious to sustan the Hampton government, and mad their contributions as a free-will offering upon the altar of patriotism. In order 1 meet such cases, we are informed, the lomptroller-General has issued instruction by which the County Treasurers will b required to make a memorandum o all persons so claiming to have mislaid heir receipts, and which will ultimately soure to the proper parties a credit for the amount paid. This arrangement till serve as a check upon improper persons the special agents are in the hands of he Comptroller-General, and the memorndum list (when received from a County Treasurer) will be compared with the original entry, so that every person will receive the full benefit of his patriot ratic partyupor a Southern and it has come to our knowledge that tax

Grant in England.

The following letter to the New York World, received from an Englishman of distinction, as familiar almost with the United States as with England, has been handed in for publication. It opens the way, no doubt, for an interesting series of social revelations:

LONDON, June 30. Well, General Grant has come and gone, been lionized, dined and wined to his heart's content, and beyond, another link has been forged in the chain which binds together the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race—I believe that's the proper way of putting it—but, as al-ways happens on such occasions, there is disagreeable under-current left hehind of tales told out of school which I suppose will be sure to find their way to the ight of day sooner or later.

Perhaps, therefore, there is no objection to my telling you that people were not universally delighted here with the ex-President's ways, and that they were pretty universally disgusted with the ways of some of the people who made social capital for themselves out of his visit or belonged to his suite. In the first place, his silence at most of the dinners which he attended was something apalling. On two occasions he literally never spoke one word from the soup to he salad. At another dinner he almost broke up the company by objecting to allow the Duke of Cambridge to take precedence of him—this, doubtless, on he instigation of Pierrepont.

Worst of all the stories current, however, is that in the Princess of Wales' drawing room at Mariborough House he pulled out an enormous cigar and was going to light it, when somebody stepped p and prevented him. However, he just not be too harshly judged for this, for when Mr. Seward was here, twenty rears ago, and was taken by Mr. Dallasin full dress, with ruffled shirt-to a private concert at Buckingham Palace, he insisted on infecting himself with the fumes of a huge Havana just before he went in, in spite of a civil hint from Mr. Dallas that the Queen had a strong personal repugnance to the smell of tob foreover, it is well known that poor dead Mrs. Thornton, the excellent housekeeper of Windsor Castle, never got over the abominable conduct of Victor Emmanuel. who, visiting the Castle when King of Sardinia, insisted on smoking all night in bed, and thereby, as Mrs. Thornton

THE WAR BETEEN TURKEY AND green satin hangings of his room.

The "tricks and the manners" of the ex-President, however, probably would not have annoyed people so much had it not been for the insufferable way in which he was compelled to drag the minister and the whole Pierrepont connection about with him wherever he went. He was incensed at this himself. and openly expressed his satisfaction at etting out of Cavendish square. Gen. adeau was another bob on the Presidential kite which flapped unpleasantly in people's faces; and it is a great pity that some kind friend had not advised General and Mrs. Grant to send that young hopeful, their boy Jesse, to school them in some cool and healthy part of Switzerland. On the evening of the dinner at Windsor this misguided the dinner at Windsor this misguided lad, by way of making himself agreeable to the Queen, went up to her Majesty and affably attempted to open a conversation with her by saying: "Well ma'am, your Majesty, I hope your newspaper don't write about you in your country as ours do about my father and mother." I grieve to say that the interesting conversation thus began never went any further. The young gentleman, I believe, still lives, and I hope is not beyond learning.

The Champion Murderer. Mr. Courtney, Deputy Sheriff of De Soto Parish, recently arrested William Lungley, a desperate character, who is wanted in Texas for many high-handed his a bolt struck the tree under outrages he has committed in that State. whice were sitting, rending it in He murdered his last victim in Lee County, where he was well known and feared as a bad man and remarkably good shot with either pistol or rifle. For ome time he was confined in the county escape and fled to Louisiana, settling in kille the men's exape from death is quietly and peaceable for quietly and peaceably for nearly two years under the assumed name of Jackon. The Sheriff of Lee County, learning of Lungley's whereabouts, wrote to the Sheriff of De Soto Parish, giving a full description of the man and the crime he had last committed, and cautioned him to use every precaution for his capture, as he or some of the posse might possibly lose their lives. Soon everything was quietly and systematically arranged

for his capture.

Mr. Courtney and a small posse went into the neighborhood where their man was living, and before he was aware of what was going on they suddenly came upon him in the field ploughing and unarmed, taking him completely by surprise. Lungley immediately realized what was up, and seeing that he had no possible chance of escape, gracefully sur-rendered, saying: "Gentlemen, I know what you want; you are after William Lungley. I am the man." Mr. Court-ney informed him that he had guessed correctly, and produced the warrant for his arrest. Lungley, after being well secured, said he might as well make a clean breast of it, as it would be the last of him when he reached Texas, and confessed to the killing of thirty-two men, and said that he came near killing a man two days before his arrest and wished he had done it, as it would have saved him from being captured. During his residence in De Soto Parish he conducted himself in a most quiet and gentlemanly manner. and none of his neighbors for a moment suspected him of being the bloodthirsty villian that he is. After Lungley's delivery to the Texan Sheriff he invited Mr. Courtney and his posse to come and see him hanged.—Shreveport (La.) Times.

Answers to Questions.

MASTER'S OFFICE, STATE GRANGE, CHAPPELL'S DEPOT, NEWBERRY, S. C. To W. M. NEWBERRY POMONA-A fourth degree member of a subordinate Grange is not eligible to office in a Pomona Grange, before he or she is received

into the Pomona Grange, by action of the Grange. A fourth degree member being elected to office in a Pomona Grange before he or she becomes a member of the Pomona, the election is not valid. See Parliamentary Guide, under head of Powers and Duties of a Grange," No. 20, page 21. By a late amendment any fourth degree member, in good standing, may apply for membership in a Pomona Grange, and, if received, then becomes entitled to take the fifth degree and is eligible to office, but not a voting mem

To W. M. 168-"A member who is not entitled to receive the A. P. W. on account of arrears for regular dues" has no right to sit in the Grange, to vote, or to receive any of the benefits or privileges of the order." When a member fails to pay his or her dues for four (4) quarters, then it becomes the duty of the Master to order the name of such member stricken from the roll without action by the Grange. The Grange can by a majority vote do the same for any default to pay dues monthly, unless regulated otherwise

by by-laws. Every subordinate Grange should see nat all its members settle up their dues omptly and fully, at the end of each arter, at farthest, and make a refusal failure to do so good cause for droping from the rolls.

JAS. N. LIPSCOMB. M. S. G.

GENERAL NEWARY.

Louisiana sugai er acre to \$200 to \$500 worth \$200 be had from \$5 to \$1 ar pay - Several circus Work is so

rages to ordinary lengage for carce that men are their board alone. - Ben Harrison ue Jeans, is try, and late opponin leader in to be the Hayes

Indiana, vice Mort the last hun-— Nineteen time have crossed dred years the Russ tent, without the Danube with ing.
including the pres.

— The dwellir. James W.
Rogers a few mil Charlotte, N.

Rogers, a few mi Chanotte, It. C., was struck bith its contents. and entirely const bith its contents.

— It seems the behind the rejury did not hesif behind the returns when the I ning board was

under investigativer halves and

Of a hand ter to one-third quarters, from ter to one-third will now be found before 1860. We they been in - Incident inder storm from

the Danville er: "Suddenly Smith heard the f thunder and be-Smith heard the man also heard the noise, but the noise, but the man went to smith, and into tention was given the horses. Then attention was greet, with one foot them was start if the horses with one foot them was start if the horse in the other was known that the other was known to be the other was known that the earth, and be stone dead, and re-tained their nuntil they were pushed overupposition is that in this case thicity went from the

this case there went from the earth to the — All dehing the cotton crop is practical end. There is a certainty of a eld of that flocculent fibre. Not, have there been any important s of our agricultural products tr. Corn, wheat, oats, sugar can ton will yield far better this ye last. Had we a fiscal system and the times, with these great crop possession, we ought to great crop possession, we ought to have a goness during the coming year. There papers are all hopeful that Il have more money to spend thay time since the war. Yet, undy, the outlook in the North ast, notwithstanding the

good croomy.

— The York Sun ells in a very touchinghe story of Horace Greeley's last and says t was not his defeat Presidency which broke the old leart, but the shabby manner in we was ousted from the chief editorshie Tribune. An article of which hot approve was printed in the Trille wrote and sent to the office ale in which he tried to set the paright. His article did not appear refered it in on three several days, an time the stual editor left it out, light dawner on him. Another had been pit in his place. He di and was sent to a private insanem. Among his last words were: country is one! The Tri-bune is I am gone!" Thus ended, in griddisappointment, the man who had be brains of the paper whose presejer is proud o say that it was

Foury Horace Geeley."

— nge and at irst inexplicable freak ghtning was exhibited on a farm miles above his city, during the of yesterday morning. Two men litting under a large oak tree. and their feet lay wo dogs. One of the ras endeavoring to persuade his comp that their resent situation was? dangerous de, and it would rain r than remainwhere there was dang being struk by lightning. Before words had ardly died from whicey were sitting rending it in twaipm top to bottom, throwing limball direction, and shaking the earth the violene of an earthquake. Both were stuned but strange to say, received nt the slightest inmir-us preservation to a direct inter-posiof Providene.—Phænix.

Agricultura Report. WASINGTON, July 16.

Tuly returns of the condition of cotts received in the Department of Agrure cover th area of 360 counties ducing six-enths of the cotton of United Stres. Seventy-three cous of Georgia re represented. The ave condition of the whole area is 98 per cent, 4 pr cent. less than the Julierage of lastyear. It is less by 7 pent. than the verage for 1876, but betthan the codition for 1874 or 87 Only Louisina gives a higher ave than in Juy of last year. The taaverages are as follows: North Cana 88; South Carolina 87; Georgia 00 prida 95; Alaama 94; Mississippi 2 puisiana 102: Texas 94: Arkansa 4 ennessee 96. The crop is from one to weeks late if the more northern bel Nights have seen too cold, and in sections an excess of rain has retar cultivation rendered the field grs and the plan unthrifty.

rains have ben general and lone coined in Texa, but fine weather is pricing a rapid improvement. An ovow of the Arkansas River has dreed out 60,000 acres of cotton. The ounds in Teniessee have been de trively inundsed. While here the los have been nainly owing to rains, th are localities east of the Mississippi theave suffered from drought. Insect haas yet done lttledamage. The cat wo is reported troubesome in Florida. Li are abundant whenever the plant habecome unthrifty from cold nights arexcessive moisture Grass worms are deg some damage, mainly in Texas, anthe cotton caterullar is reported in Hilen, Atascosa, Baoria, Uvalde, Jaspeand Victoria Counties; in Texas. Con blooms in th Gulf States were rerted at severa ponts on the 19th and 20 of June. Labe is gradually becoing more efficien A great improvemit in the morde and efficiency is rended in Louisiata.

Uion Meeting at Sem, on Friday be-fore Fifth Lrd Day in July.

PROGRAMME O EXERCISES. Untroductory Sernomby Rev. W. H. Strick and Subject: "Dutis o'Deacons." an Subject: "Dutis o'Deacons."

2 Recess for one har.

3 Organization of Jinh Meeting. Free disusion on Introductry symon.

4 Essay on Baptis at Religious Liberty, by

1 Breazeale. 5. Meet at 10 o'clock to hour devoted to Sal

bath School work.

6. Sermon at 11 o'cockn "Religious Progress," by Rev. J. Scott Muray.

7. Recess for one hur.

8. Essty on "Purpseand Designs" of Union Meetings, by R. Magus urriss. Free discussion on Essay, to be openal bl. Belton Watson.

 Meet at 10. On ho spent in devotion.
 Missionary Semony Rev. Baxter Hays.
 Collection, andadjen by singing an app Al. Collection, anomiated by the priate hymn.

From the minutesof it meeting:

RESOLVED, That ech hurch in this Union be requested to appoint one of its members to write an essay and send t u by their delegates to be read in the Union Metils at Salem.

WM. RILEY, Clerk.

Fresh Curnip Seed.

June, 25, 1877.

JUST received B. Landreth & Sons, and
D. M. Ferr's Tow Crop Turnip Seed,
viz: Flat Duts, Purple Top, Pomeranean
Globe, Amber flow, Yellow Ruta Baga,
and Seven Top for sale low by
A. B. TOWERS & CO.

WANTED to rent a gd m July 19, 1877.

NOTICE FINAL SETTLEENT.
Notice is hereby given at the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Alexander Noble, deceased, will not the 20th of August next, apply to W.V. Hum-phreys, Judge of Probate, at 1 office at Anderson C. H., for a Final Settment and discharge from his office of Adinistrator of said Estate.

EDWARD NOBBEAdm'r. July 19, 1877.

NOTICE FINAL SETTLEMET. Notice is hereby given the the undersigned, Executor of the Este of Mrs. Floride Calhoun, deceased, will depend of August next, apply to W. J. Humphreys, Judge of Probate, at hisofice at Anderson C. H., for a Final Settleent and discharge from his office of Exutor of said Estate. TICAers on Monday, the

TIP-G. W. McGee, hy T. Green, Place for

WNSHIP-Thomas

ine and A. E. Brown.
Creek Church.
Rary TOWNSHIP—John

is chi and J. M. Glenn.

sys OWNSHIP-S. N.

systoon and S. M. Crayp It Hunter's Spring.
hope WNSHIP—Dr. J. H.
bropotore.
hd ci—N. O. Farmer, W.
Palmer. Place for:

Jul IP-Larkin Newton,

the WNSHIP-John M.

bedavis' Mills. Place

inteVNSHIP-H. R. An-

inter NSHIP—H. R. Anha, h and Peter R. Brown.
A's Mill.
This HIP—James A. Drake,
opca S. J. Emerson. Place
thes' Mill.
C. OWNSHIP—T. S. Craya ad J. B. Adger, Jr. Place

NTOWNSHIP—C. B. Gil-

derse MOWNSHIP—C. B. Gli-Plac cherson and B. W. Harbin. Mne-Williford's Store. G. Vell TOWNSHIP—A. M. Hol-for the and Frank Shearer. Place P.A. Davis'. ton TOWNSHIP—Dr. H. I. for as Cox and Geo. W. Ander-

Re voting, John Garrett's,
men TOWNSHIP—J. W. NorPlateeves and G. W. Long. Place
S. School House," near W. G.

lector is in favor of the Act.

O. H. P. FANT, SAMUEL BROWNE,

JOHN C. GANTT, County Commission RIBBLE, Clerk.

52

ZZIE WILLIAMS & CO

AT REDUCTION

PRICES

seeds of sew Legen By

million and I binoule with

triangular of smill term

a next thirty days I will offer my

CK OF CALICOES

ARDS FOR ONE DOLLAR

nly six and one-quarter cer.

ATS and SHOES

Goods at very much REDUCED

FOR CASH.

DIES' STORE

R. R. Beaty, J. P.

TED Anderson C. H .:

EDWARD NOBLEET. July 19 1877

NOTICE FINAL SETTLEMEN Notice is hereby given thathe undersigned. Administrator of Judgelzekiel Pickens, deceased, will, on the 20th August next, apply to W. W. Humbreys, Judge of Probate, at his office at Aderson C. H., for a Final Settlement of himtes-C. H., for a Final Settlement of huntes-tates Estate, and a final discharge frm his office of Administrator of said Estate EDWARD NOBLE, Add'r. July 19, 1877

NOTICE FINAL SETTLEMENT. Notice is hereby given that thun-dersigned, Administrator of Estate of tot. Patrick Calhonn, deceased, will, on theoth of August next, apply to W. W. Hm-phreys, Judge of Probate, at his offic at Anderson C. H., for a Final Settlemet of his intestate's Estate, and a final dischipe from his office of Administrator of ud EDWARD NOBLE, Adm'

HE CROSS THE CRESCEN A volume of thrilling interest by the emin historian, L. P. BROCKETT; describing the Russis and Turks: SQCIAL, POLITICAL; and RELIGIS HISTORY and CONDITION; their home-life, vand customs, and peculiarities, the causes of the w, the issues at stake—Christian against Mohamp-dau—the mighty interests of other nations ivolved; Biographies of the Rulers, Statesmen at Generals; all Richly Illustrated. The book milions need now. Wanted instantly, 3,000 agents in very liberal terms. Address HUBBARD BRC, Publishers, 733 Sansom St., Philadelphia.

July 19, 1877

LAND FOR SALE.

for elector is in a printed on the written or printed on the Epulot, "Fence in Stock." If OFFER for sale that valuable place an I OFFER for sale that valuable place an model Farm where I now live, the in provements, and twenty-five acres of good land, in a high state of cultivation. This is a pretty place, on the edge of town, and about four hundred yards from the Anderson School Building; or I will sell a good Farm three miles from Anderson—133 acres good land, all necessary buildings, plenty of timber, and is well situated for the no-fence law as heart could wish. If you want to law as heart could wish. If you want a good home, now is your time to buy. Apply to D. J. BOHANAN, Anderson, S. C. July 19, 1877 1 6

WILHITE & WILLIAMS. Anderson, S. C.

BUISTS' NEW CROP TURNIP SEED, MASONS' FRUIT JARS.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS. &c. PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DYE STUFFS PERFUMERY

WINDOW GLASS. and DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,

Cheap for Cash. July 19, 1877

Pendleton Factory WOOL CARDS.

WILSON, are in first-rate order for Carding

All Wool left in charge of Messrs. B. F. Crayton & Sons, at Anderson, will be led to for the parties.

> AUG. J. SITTON. Chairman Commit

THE County Treasurer of Andran County will have his Office if he Court House open for the reception of the and County Taxes on and after MOLAY Receipts will be received as cash.

The following is the Tax Levy fiscal year ending October 31#, 1877

One half the above levy due anyable from the first day of July to tirst day of August, and the other half fithe first day of October to the first day Nowember. One per cent. Iterest pernth will be charged on the rat installit of this tax on all persons the fail to the same before the first dayof Augus.

SAMUE E. MOCR July 12, 1877 July 152

SHERIFF' SALIS.

BY virtue of variou Executios in directed, I will epose to the chi First Monday in Augst next, a Andor Court House, South Grolina, th follow property, to wit:

ONE TRACT OF AND, sinte in in derson County, lyig on Suda Rijer bounding lands of lel Kay, Fanklin vis and others. Leed on as a propery of Mulkey S. Smith favor Joseph P. Latimer vs. Mulkes. Smith. Also, ONE TRAT OF LAD, contain-

Also, ONE TRAT OF LAD, containing 128 acres, moror less, suate in Anderson County, bedding lans of estate of Simeon Smith, Arshal Web, Benjamin Wardlaw and oprs, and ne HORSE. Levied on as the yperty of Ja. M. Cason, in favor of Mrs. hry J. Orr, Adm'x., and James L. Orr, Adr., vs. J. AM. Cason. One TRACT of AND, containing 75 acres, more or less, sittle in Anderson County, bounding lands (Evans Burri, A. Jackson Hall, A. L. cMahan and thers. Levied on as the presty of Marylane Howard, Plaintiff vs. F. Adams and Wn. Jones, Defendas, in favor of hid J. F. Adams and Wnlones, Defendas, against Adams and WnJones, Defendats, against the said Mary Jie Howard, Plantiff, for costs of non suit

Terms Cash—rchaser to pay xtra for

all necessary pars. 52

Greenville an Columbia Raroad Passenger Trail run dally, Swidny connecting with ght Trains on South Railroad up andown. On and after July 16, 1877, the llowing will be the sel

Leave Columbia Leave Alston.... Leave Newberr Leave Hodges... Leave Belton....

Stictor Cane Mil

IOMAS DODAMEAD, Genel Phership Notice.

See, and be Convinced. on; S. C., July 19, 1877.

amston Female College

Fall Session will open on Tuesday Fall Session will of the half neg the remainder October 15: \$70.90; Tuition, \$10.00 to \$20.00; ental Music, \$20.00; Greek, French, \$10.00 talogue, address S. LANDER, Presid

ARE the only Agents in the